

The Fairfield News and Herald.

VOL. LIII.

WINNSBORO, S. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1898.

NO. 13.

TERMS ACCEPTED.

This Country Assumes no Portion of the Cuban Debt.

PHILIPPINE ISSUES NEXT.

Demands of Protocol as to Puerto Rico and Guam Agreed To.

No Trouble Over Other Clauses.

The Spanish peace commissioners have accepted the negative view of the United States commission toward the proposed assumption by the United States of the Cuban debt.

The American commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States the entire or joint responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions.

Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission and his colleagues, with faithful insistence, sought another result. But they failed to attain it and have finally abandoned the effort and have agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without condition, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace. Though, through several sessions the Spanish commissioners have had before them the irrevocable presentation of their American colleagues, it was not until Monday that they became absolutely convinced that the Americans had given up the outset of their refusal to accept the Cuban debt, meant exactly what they said.

In spite of the fact that the Spanish commissioners had, as a background to their efforts, doubts of succeeding, and their hope of so doing has been so keen and their contention has been so vigorously prosecuted that the final conviction of their inability to win their point brought to the Spaniards such a shock and depression that, consistently with these dispatches at the time, there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

In support of these statements is the fact that Senor Montero Rios, after Monday's session, and on Tuesday last, would have resigned the presidency of the Spanish commission, had he not believed that his doing so may have seriously shaken, even if it had not unseated, Senor Sagasta's government. From this standpoint, if for no other reason, Senor Montero Rios retained his position, and at Wednesday's session, acting under the conviction arrived at on Monday, the Spaniards announced that they would forego further argument on the Cuban debt, and agreed that practically in the terms and absolutely in the spirit of the protocol, the article about Cuba should go forward into the final treaty. Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty of Cuba without other terms or conditions.

All differences, if any existed, regarding Puerto Rico and the selection of the island of Guam, were also arranged by a mutual understanding, and the commissioners found themselves all night touching the Philippine question, which will be taken up next week.

It should be said that the adjustments already accomplished will stand in the final treaty, unless opposing views and positions on the Philippine question should develop hereafter to bring to naught the efforts of the future and at the same time the results already obtained.

The session of the joint commissioners which began Wednesday at 2 p. m., ended at 4 p. m.

THE ONE CONCESSION MADE.

The intimation conveyed by the American commissioners to the Spanish commissioners at Monday's session of the peace conference in Paris, that the position of the United States with respect to Cuba and the Cuban debt could not be regarded as subject to change, and that, consequently, the American commissioners were ready to proceed with the consideration of other heads under the protocol, the Paris dispatches show, had the desired effect. The one concession as to Cuba that our commissioners will make will be to let the United States take the life and property shall be secured in Cuba. This responsibility the United States will assume only until such time as a stable government shall be formed and operative in Cuba. There will be no perpetual guarantee on this score.

THE PHILIPPINES.

It is expected that the commissioners will now take up the subject of the Philippines. The American commissioners have given this subject much attention, but so far it has never appeared before the joint commission save in the shape of one spasmodic effort made by the Spaniards at the very beginning of the sessions to have the United States to abandon Manila as a precedent to further negotiations on the subject of the Philippines. The American commissioners among other things have been looking into the subject of the Philippine debt about which there is much ignorance at this end of the line. It is unlikely that the same rule will be applied to that debt as was insisted upon relative to the Cuban debt. In other words if the United States annexes the Philippines, which seems now to be the logical outcome of the situation, it might be reasonably contended that at least so much of the debt as represented moneys expended for the improvement of the island should pass to the United States with the title. The situation is regarded as materially different from that in Cuba, where the United States gains nothing substantial, for, with the annexation of the Philippines we should acquire a territory almost as large as the British Isles with a teeming population of more than 8,000,000 people. It will be for the American commissioners to arrange the details of the transfer of the Philippines to the United States, as it is expressly stipulated in the peace protocol that the disposition of the Philippines shall be arranged by the commissioners, so that there is ample warrant unlike the case of Cuba for a full discussion of all questions of the Philippine debt, municipal and insular.

Married a Duke.

In Bern, Switzerland, on Tuesday, at noon in the Canton of Vaud, his serene highness, Duke de Litta, Viscount Imre, was married to Miss Jane Johnston Perry, daughter of the late A. S. J. Perry of Charleston, S. C.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Some Interesting Statistics Concerning its Membership.

The national convention of the Christian church, just concluded in Chattanooga, was a largely attended, representative and business-like body of men and women from all sections.

This body represented a constituency of 1,060,613, of whom there are, whites, 989,613; colored, 71,000.

The membership by States is as follows:

Alabama	11,049
Arizona	350
Arkansas	58,000
California	18,750
Colorado	4,500
Connecticut	800
Delaware	125
District of Columbia	1,296
Florida	1,920
Georgia	11,093
Idaho	795
Illinois	103,717
Indiana	102,000
Indian Territory	2,748
Iowa	52,932
Kansas	45,750
Kentucky	105,000
Louisiana	1,200
Maine	600
Maryland	2,420
Massachusetts	1,602
Michigan	8,356
Minnesota	6,076
Missouri	154,300
Montana	1,335
Nebraska	23,000
Nevada	100
New Jersey	155
New York	6,959
Mexico	325
North Carolina	15,450
North Dakota	450
Ohio	69,000
Oklahoma	7,022
Pennsylvania	6,416
Rhode Island	65
South Carolina	2,980
South Dakota	2,885
Tennessee	45,011
Texas	68,000
Utah	480
Vermont	29,830
Virginia	6,000
West Virginia	13,176
Wisconsin	1,417
Wyoming	360
Total	989,613
Colored	71,000

Total

There are also in foreign lands 40,568, as follows:

Australia	12,000
British America	10,160
Great Britain	12,000
Foreign stations	6,408

Total

Total by states

Grand total

This mighty movement began almost within the memory of men yet living.

Four preachers, Alexander Campbell, Thomas Campbell, Walter Scott and Barton W. Stone, led in making a plea for the union of all Christians to the end that the world might be evangelized.

They rejected all human creeds and claimed that as the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments were the only inspired writing, that they were an all sufficient as rule of faith and life.

THE CHRISTIAN BELIEF.

They claimed that baptism was the immersion in water of a penitent believer into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit, and the death of Christ should be commemorated on the first day of every week in the Lord's supper; that the followers of Christ ought not to bear any name other than those found in the New Testament, such as Christian, disciple, etc.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD'S STATEMENT.

The following is President James A. Garfield's statement of what we believe as religious people:

1. We call ourselves Christians or Disciples.

2. We believe in God the Father.

3. We believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of the living God. We regard the divinity of Christ as the fundamental truth in the Christian system.

4. We believe in the Holy Spirit, both as to its agency in conversion and as an indweller in the hearts of Christians.

5. We accept the Old and New Testament Scriptures as the inspired word of God.

6. We believe in the future punishment of the wicked, and the future reward of the righteous.

7. We believe that Prayer is a prayer-hearing and a prayer-answering God.

8. We observe the institution of the Lord's supper on every Lord's day. To this table it is our practice neither to invite nor debar. We say it is the Lord's supper for all the Lord's children.

9. We plead for the union of all God's people on the Bible and the Bible alone.

10. The Bible is our only creed.

11. We maintain that all the ordinances of the Gospel should be observed as they were in the days of the apostles.

Fire in Brooklyn.

Fire broke out shortly after 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at pier 39, East river, Brooklyn, and did damage to the amount of half a million dollars. At the pier the four masted British ship Andromeda was lying, discharging a cargo composed principally of jute butts and saltpetre. She soon caught fire and will probably be a total loss. The three masted schooner Warcaraw, loaded with benzine, alcohol and turpentine, which arrived from Georgetown, S. C., earlier in the day, and was tied up at the foot of Coffee street, caught and was towed out into the stream where the flames were extinguished without any great damage being done the vessel.

Bryan Ill in Savannah.

Col. W. J. Bryan, who is in Savannah, Ga., with his regiment, the Third Nebraska volunteers, as a part of Lee's corps, is ill at the De Soto hotel. He is suffering with fever, but his condition is not regarded as all serious.

STONEWALL'S WAY.

An English Soldier's Life of the Great General.

WAS A GREAT STRATEGIST.

The Story of Manassas and the Shenandoah Campaign as Seen Through a Foreigner's Eyes.

The New York Sun of Sunday fills an entire page with a review of a life of Stonewall Jackson by Lieutenant Colonel G. F. R. Henderson, of the British army, professor of military art and history in the English army staff college. The work is in two large volumes and deals with Jackson from the standpoint of the strategist and the purely military man. Col. Henderson considers Jackson and his campaigns professionally and after access to all official records. In a preface he says:

"It was not on the battlefield alone that Jackson's capacity for war was strikingly brought out. His time and thoughts were more occupied by strategy—that is by combinations made out of the enemy's sight—than by tactics, that is, by manoeuvres executed in the presence of the enemy."

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How came it that Fremont and Banks were no further south than they were in March, that the Shenandoah Valley still poured its produce into Richmond, and that McDowell had not yet crossed the Rappahannock? What mysterious power had compelled Lincoln to retain a force larger than the whole Confederate army "to protect the national capital from danger and insult?" Colonel Henderson answers that in the four intervening months the brains of two great leaders had done more for the Confederacy than 200,000 soldiers had done for the Union.

Without quitting his desk and leaving the execution of his plans to Jackson, Lee had relieved Richmond from the pressure of 70,000 Federals, and had placed the remainder in the position wherein he most wished to see them. The author of these volumes is far from averring that the mere natural ability had triumphed. He expresses the opinion that in this respect Lee was not more highly gifted than Lincoln or Jackson than McClellan.

Whether by accident or design, however, Jefferson Davis had secured for the command of the Confederate army, and for retention in the Valley, two consummate adepts in the art of strategy. If it was accident, he was singularly favored by fortune. He might have selected many soldiers of high rank and long service who would have been as innocent of strategical skill as Lincoln himself.

As a fact, it was not accident that led Jackson's retention in the valley, although his original designation to that field may have been owing to chance. It was due to Joseph E. Johnston that Jackson was kept in the valley when McClellan moved to the peninsula; it was, too, the fundamental idea of the campaign, that the Federals in the valley were to be prevented from reaching the army which threatened Richmond. To Lee is conceded credit for a still larger share in Jackson's success. From the moment that Lee assumed command, the Confederate operations were directed on a definite and well considered plan, comprising a defensive attitude around Richmond, a vigorous offensive in the valley, leading to the dispersion of the enemy, and the ultimate concentration of the Confederates on the Chickahominy.

From Lee came the suggestion that a blow should be struck at Banks, that he should be driven back to the Potomac and that the North should be threatened with invasion. From him, too, when the Federal lines could be actually seen from Richmond, came the suggestion that the Federals should be driven back to the Potomac and that the North should be threatened with invasion.

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men who directed them from Washington were not more purblind than the Aulic Council. Moreover, Jackson was merely the commander of a detached force which might at any moment be required at Richmond. The risks which Napoleon freely accepted he could not afford. He dared not deliver a battle unless he was certain of success, and his one preoccupation was to lose as few men as possible. Be this as it may, Colonel Henderson maintains that, in the secrecy of the Confederate movements, the rapidity of the marches and the skillful use of topographical features the valley campaign bears strong traces of the Napoleonic methods. Seldom has the value of these methods been more fully exemplified. Three times was McDowell to have marched to join McClellan; first at the beginning of April, when he was held back by Kernstown; second, on May 26th, when he was held back by Front Royal and Winchester; third, on June 25th, when he was held back by Jackson's mysterious disappearance after Port Republic.

The material results of the Valley campaign were by no means inconsiderable. Thirty-five hundred prisoners were either paroled or sent to Richmond; 3,500 Federals were killed or wounded. An immense quantity of stores was captured and probably as much destroyed. Fine guns were taken and over 10,000 rifles. On the other hand, the loss of the Confederates was no more than 2,500 killed and wounded, 600 prisoners and 5 guns. It may be added that the constant surprises, together with the fact that Jackson, in spite of the relatively small force at his disposal, ordinarily had the larger number of men upon the field of battle produced the worst effect on the morale of the Federal soldiers.

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OUR STATE FAIR.

Every Indication of a Large Attendance and a Great Success.

PAIN'S "FALL OF MANILA."

Arrangements Completed for the Presentation of this Striking Spectacle. The Fair Itself Promises to Draw a Great Crowd.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 29.—Special: The usual interest aroused among the people of South Carolina by the approach of the annual fair of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society is apparent all over the State this year. The county papers unite in urging their thousands of readers to gather in Columbia during fair week. The officers of the society several weeks ago commenced their preparations. The grounds have been cleaned off, and the buildings have been put in excellent trim. The railroads have given especially low rates on the commodities which are promised to be better than ever. The hotels will stretch their dimensions and numbers of private families will accommodate visitors. An intelligence office will be opened, so that visitors may promptly find agreeable quarters at moderate rates. Everything possible is being done to make things easy and comfortable for the fairgoers. The fair will look well after the amusement and entertainment of the visitors. This year, too, there will be presented a spectacle that has been admired in many cities of the United States.

The "FALL OF MANILA." A leading feature of Fair week in Columbia will be the presentation of Pains' great production, the Battle of Manila. Some idea of this feature may be gathered from what the News and Courier said of its presentation in Charleston.

The large audience was at first almost dazzled by the long row of electric lights which hung across the centre of the grounds from east to west. Then, as the eyes became accustomed to the white light, all saw stretched out for apparently many miles before them the calm waters of Manila Bay. At the extreme west was discerned the battery of Cavite and near the centre was Morro Castle. Over to the east Corrigor Island was plainly seen a small mountainous point upon which appeared a battery of heavy guns. Close under the guns of Cavite were found the Maria Christina and several other Spanish vessels lying quietly at anchor, but with wicked looking guns at every point. The scene was perfect in detail and perspective, and it seemed indeed real. In front of the Cavite forts and near Morro Spanish soldiers lay on their arms, apparently little thinking that the American ships were so near. For a while the vandell entertainers held the attention of the garrison as well as the audience, and then a sentry is seen to rush to the command of the Spanish forces. His message is not audible to the onlookers but is nevertheless of great import. Activity prevails and the garrison make ready to resist a land attack. Just behind Corrigor Island the prow of Admiral Dewey's flag ship, Olympia, is seen plunging through the waters towards the Spanish batteries and fleet. The battle opens and for half an hour haggardly Spanish forces retreat from one battery to another, pursued by marines and soldiers bearing the Stars and Stripes. Two field pieces are landed by the Americans and are driven up close to the Cavite forts, firing steadily. The Olympia sweeps on towards the Maria Christina and behind it comes the Baltimore, Boston, McCullough and other vessels of Dewey's victorious fleet. The Spanish ships take fire and sink, the batteries crumble before the fearful cannonading and the Spanish troops are taken prisoners by the men of